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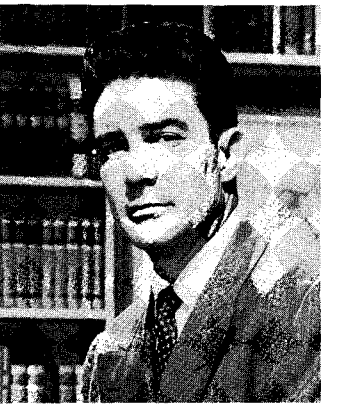

DAN SMOOT

CONGO INTRIGUE

In 1885, the European powers' Conference of Berlin recognized King Leopold II of Belgium (who had organized exploration and development activities within Africa) as sovereign over the Congo. The Congo, in south central Africa, is the heartland of the vast mineral wealth of the African continent. On July 1, 1885, the Belgian monarchy announced the formation of the Congo Free State.

In 1908, after 23 years of colonial rule which produced rich revenues in ivory and rubber, Belgium formally annexed the Free State as the Belgian Congo.

The Belgian Congo, until recently, prospered as a rich African civilization exporting about 10 percent of the world's copper, 70 percent of the world's cobalt, 80 percent of all germanium (from which transistors are made), and large quantities of other precious minerals, including uranium.

Following World War II, the Soviet Union intensified the international communist campaign of hatred against European colonial powers. The communists knew that if established white rule could be eliminated in such places as the Congo, chaos would ensue, giving the communists an opportunity to take over. The hate campaign was simple. It was easy for trained communist agitators to spread hatred of the white man, to brand his economic developments as "exploitation," and to create a demand for "national independence."

While spurring "nationalist" movements among primitive people not yet ready for national independence, the communists fostered an "internationalist" movement among the people of civilized Western nations. This helped to undermine the national policies of great nations like the United States, and to make civilized white men ashamed of,

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and defensive about, the contributions which their nations had made in carrying modern civilization to backward lands.

Thus, while the colonial peoples were being filled with hatred of white "exploiters" and being urged to demand total independence from the advanced nations, the people in advanced nations were being taught that all peoples are "interdependent" — that no nation can, or should, maintain its national independence and culture in this "modern" world.

The United Nations became a prime weapon in this Soviet arsenal of propaganda to create chaos in colonial territories. Pretending to support the ideal of "independence" and "self-determination" for all peoples, the United Nations helped fan the fires of hatred against European colonial powers. Our State Department, during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations (and later, during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations) also became a major ally of the Soviets in their campaign of hate among colonial peoples throughout the world.

Nowhere on earth has this communist-United Nations-State Department agitation done more damage than in the Congo.

In December, 1957, the first popular elections were held in the Belgian Congo, seating native Africans in municipal offices. Political unrest intensified. Rioting and other brutal forms of violence erupted in Leopoldville and spread throughout the country.

On June 30, 1960, Belgium, under strong United States and United Nations pressure, recognized the Congo as an independent nation.

On July 6, 1960 (less than one week after independence), African soldiers mutinied against their white Belgian officers. Drunken and berserk African demonstrators rampaged, through residential areas and elsewhere, in a national orgy of murder, mayhem, rape and pillage.

The African atrocities — even against the once-loved white missionaries and medical doctors of the interior — are too horrible to relate.

Patrice Lumumba, communist Prime Minister of the new country, urged his subjects on with demagogic appeals to black racism. He rewarded his black soldiers by promoting each man at least one rank and established the current American-subsidized pay rate of $180.00 per month (a U.S. Army soldier of the same grade draws $85.00 a month).[1]

The Belgian government sent paratroopers back to restore order. Lumumba appealed to the UN for military assistance to protect the Congo against "Belgian military intervention."

On July 11, 1960, President Moise Tshombe, moving resolutely to put down mutiny among the Congolese troops stationed at Elisabethville, proclaimed Katanga an independent country, saying:

"I am seceding from chaos."

The United States took the lead in the United Nations, to get a UN resolution *condemning* Belgium and *demanding* withdrawal of her troops.

On July 14, 1960, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution calling upon Belgium to withdraw its troops and authorizing the Secretary General to send UN invasion forces into the Congo.

On July 16, 1960, before all the white people were evacuated, the first of the UN soldiers were sped in by U.S. Air Force planes. The Belgian troops withdrew under fire, many leaving the country in U.S. Air Force planes.

During the months of July and August, 1960, hundreds of Soviet, Czech, and other communist bloc technicians arrived in Leopoldville. Large quantities of communist money, arms, planes, and trucks were shipped through Stanleyville to support the Lumumba regime.[1]

On August 20, 1960, an Indian, Rajeshwar Dayal, was appointed UN director for the

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Congo. He also promoted Lumumba's communist-oriented regime, attempting to destroy all anti-communist resistance in the Congo.

On August 23, Swedish soldiers, under UN command, entered Katanga province; and on August 28, the UN completed its build-up of troops.[1]

Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, said that Soviet aid to Lumumba was in support of United Nations policy.

The United States government also sent aid to communist Lumumba.

On September 1, 1960, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that the United States, at the direction of President Eisenhower, had sent the first 5 million dollars of an expected 100 million to Lumumba "to help him meet his most pressing needs."

United States contributions to the United Nations for the Congo affair — from July, 1960, through October, 1961 — totaled $105,422,490.00.[2] This represents 48.42 percent of total UN expenditures in its Congo war for communism during that period.

On September 14, 1960, Colonel Joseph Mobutu (Congolese Army Chief of Staff), angered by the open communist military and technical support of Lumumba, proclaimed that his army was taking over the country from Lumumba. Colonel Mobutu then ordered Soviet, Czech, and "other socialist" embassies and technicians out of the Congo.

Joseph Kasavubu (who was President of the Congo Republic) eventually supported Mobutu's overthrow of Prime Minister Lumumba; and the UN General Assembly, on November 22, 1960, recognized the new Congolese government.

On February 3, 1961, the Kennedy Administration announced its support of a United Nations scheme to "federalize" the government of the Congo, disarm all opposing Congolese factions, and control the country with a UN military force.[3]

On February 9, 1961, Patrice Lumumba, and two henchmen, escaped from their Congolese prison. On February 12, 1961, all three were killed by the inhabitants of a Katanga village.

On August 2, 1961, the Congolese parliament approved Cyrille Adoula (a United Nations supported socialist) as Premier of the Congo Republic.

Antoine Gizenga (a communist, who had been the head of a "provisional government" which the Soviets had set up in Stanleyville) dissolved his "provisional government" and became the First Vice Premier (Number Two man) in Adoula's regime. Adoula appointed Egide Bochely-Davidson (a Moscow-trained communist) as chief administrator of the Katanga province.[4]

Gizenga was later removed, to create the impression that Adoula is anti-communist. But Adoula's Foreign Minister and his Minister of the Interior are dedicated communists with an implacable hatred for pro-Western, anti-communist Tshombe. The Adoula regime was, and is, communist controlled.

On September 18, 1961, Dag Hammarskjold was killed in an airplane "accident" in the Congo. U Thant became acting Secretary General of the UN; but UN policy has not changed. That policy is to force Katanga back into the communist-controlled Congo Republic, at whatever the cost.

Why?

In pursuit of this policy, United Nations forces (financed and fully supported by the United States) have bombed hospitals, homes, industrial plants, and schools in Katanga. United Nations troops (which include uncivilized Ghurkas from India and tribesmen from Ethiopia and elsewhere) have committed indescribable atrocities against women, children, missionaries, doctors, and other civilians in Katanga. Congolese troops — still drawing pay, at the expense of American tax-payers, almost three times as high as American soldiers

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get — still roam the country in lawless, drunken, savage bands, raping, killing, and pillaging.[1]

This United States-United Nations-communist war to force Katanga into the Congo Republic obviously violates the basic pretension of the UN that it believes in the "self-determination" of all peoples.

As United States Representative Donald C. Bruce (Republican, Indiana) says:

"How can the United Nations logically resort to the use of military might to force Katanga (a state almost the size of France) to rejoin the Congo, when that same body cuts up an area about one-tenth the size of Katanga and creates two new nations: the Kingdom of Ruanda and the Republic of Burundi? And, incredibly enough, during the same time period!"

On September 12, 1962 (during debates in the House of Representatives on Kennedy's request for an additional 100 million dollars to finance the UN war for communism in the Congo), Representative Bruce said:

"President Tshombe, with decision and statesmanship, brought Katanga from . . . disorder and horror . . . to order and peace within a matter of days.

"Katanga would have remained that way, but we brought terror and chaos back to Katanga. . . .

"President John F. Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, Under Secretary George Ball (officials down the line in this administration) have lauded that policy . . . and today ask us to vote 100 million dollars to pay for the costs of that policy effected by the United Nations. . . .

"Does anyone in this Chamber really know what is behind our incredible policy in the Congo — a policy that has sought to destroy Katanga? For months, I have pondered the question — and sought an answer. . . .

"I have sought out reports on the Congo in the press of Africa, Europe, and America. From time to time, I would come across an isolated item that pointed toward the possibility of something other than stupidity, which long since must be written off as the *why* behind our policy; something other than communist influence on our policy. . . . These items pointed toward international avarice.

"In fact, flat charges were made in the international press that this was the case. I tried to track down these charges. Today I bring them to your attention."[5]

For more than one year, Representative Bruce and his staff searched for an answer to the agonizing question, *why?* Why does our government stubbornly persist in following a policy that is so shameful, so wrong, and so helpful to communism?

Below are a few of the items of information which Mr. Bruce's research produced.

From the July 22-23, 1961, issue of the Swiss newspaper, *Gazette de Lausanne:*

"Copper, the wealth of Katanga, is also the reason for its troubles. There is, presently, an overproduction in the world market. Also, the countries producing the precious metal are using every means at their command to thwart Katangese production. The mining union and Mr. Tshombe's government are being attacked on two fronts: political and economic. . . .

"The mining union, the leading economic force of the country, produces, among other things, 10 percent of the annual world consumption of copper. Now, there is presently a world overproduction of about 10 percent. Thus, rival producers — United States, Chile, USSR, Canada, and northern Rhodesia — do not appear to be unhappy over political difficulties waxing in Katanga. Certain observers even claim that the competitors of Katangese copper are acting in the hope of aggravating the present conflict. . . .

"A strange economic battle — sordid and complex — is presently taking place in Katanga. . . .

"A joint American-Swedish company has just been established for the purpose of developing mineral deposits in the ex-Belgian Congo. . . . The president of this group is Mr. Hammarskjold, brother of the UN Secretary General, whose operations are strongly criticized in Katanga."

The mining union, mentioned in the article above, is Union Miniere, the big company that operates the principal copper mines in Katanga. British, American, and Republic of

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Congo interests own some stock in the company; but Belgian interests are in control.

The August, 1961, issue of the British fortnightly, *Congo-Africa*, quoted a Director of the Union Miniere as saying:

"The American trusts, particularly the Chile Copper Co., of the Anaconda group, are doing everything they can to supplant us in Katanga. If they succeed in evicting us they will become the absolute masters of the world market for copper. The operation would be all the more profitable because our production represents nine-tenths of the surplus which keeps the world price down.

"In consequence, a difference between us and the Katanga Government, or a recrudescence of Kaluba terrorism, would suit them very well."

On September 24, 1961, the *Newark Star Ledger*, Newark, N. J., published a story containing the following:

"United Nations troops in Katanga may be serving as pawns in a game of power politics for a billion dollar prize. That prize — the fabulous Katangan mineral resources — could go to an international combine reportedly headed by the late Secretary General's brother. . . .

"Last June, a group of private Swedish and American financiers formed a new combine for exploitation of Katanga's natural resources. . . . Those resources are tightly held by a Belgian-French-South African monopoly (Union Miniere du Haut Katanga). . . . But the private Swedish-American group apparently had advance information that led it to believe the mining monopoly soon would be broken. It considered this information so reliable that it promptly filed incorporation papers in Switzerland and deposited about 100 million dollars in Swiss banks in preparation for a Katangan takeover.

"According to highly reliable Swiss sources, the [Swedish-American] combine is headed by Bo Gustav Hammarskjold. . . . As the combine was formed 3 months ago, it seems likely that the United Nations war on Katanga was being planned in secret at that time or even earlier.

"As long as Katanga remains independent, under pro-Western President Moise Tshombe, Union Miniere probably will retain control of the mining industry, including some of the world's richest copper deposits. But if the Tshombe government falls and Katanga again becomes part of the Congo Republic, the mineral monopoly will be finished. At this point, the new [Swedish-American] combine plans to move in. . . .

"The Soviet Union, with its global network of agents and spies, must have been aware of the Swedish-American combine's formation and ambitious plans for Katanga. The U. S. Government also knew what was going on. But neither side in the cold war did anything about the behind-scenes preparations. . . .

"The Reds may have. . . . made a deal by which a communist would succeed Tshombe as boss of Katanga. The central government of the Congo Republic recently named Egide Bochely-Davidson (a Moscow-trained agent) as chief administrator of Katanga Province. He was supposed to take over the provincial government with the support of United Nations troops. . . . If Bochely-Davidson gets the upper hand in Katanga, he almost certainly will kick out the mining interests that have backed Tshombe.

"Then the Swedish-American combine will step in with the mining engineers, machinery, and money needed to keep the mines running. The central government in Leopoldville probably would welcome such a move. . . . New financing of the Katanga mines also would be a great help to the Reds, since it would keep the mines operating while the Soviet Union and Red China complete their schemes for political domination of the Congo. . . .

"If . . . Bochely-Davidson can consolidate his position in Katanga, the Reds will be one step closer to victory in the Congo — with the aid of American dollars, United Nations soldiers, and the late Dag Hammarskjold."

On October 3, 1961, *Europe* (magazine published in Brussels) ran an article by Jo Gerard, who said:

"Mr. Kennedy's entourage has not modified its irrational policy in relation to the Congo. Why this obstinacy in pursuing an erroneous course? Because, under the cover of U. N. operations in the Congo, American big business interests have launched into profitable

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business ventures in Leopoldville and elsewhere. . . .

"One can then readily understand that it is to the definite interest of American big business to work toward unification of the Congo, in order to . . . facilitate its negotiations by dealing with a single government. Bringing Katanga back under the rule of the latter, would give a tremendous boost and added scope to business ventures so brilliantly initiated."

On December 9, 1961, *The National Review Bulletin* carried a story with a Brussels dateline, saying:

"Foreign Minister Paul-Henry Spaak told the Belgian Senate a few of the curious facts about the U.N.'s Swedish officials who have been so prominent in the Katanga operation.

"He noted, for example, that Sture Linner (whom Dag Hammarskjold appointed U.N. chief in the Congo) had long been associated with the Swedish firm, Grangesberg A/B. This company, along with . . . Boliden [and others] forms a syndicate with the U.S. firm, International African-American Corp.

"This syndicate, seeking copper and other mining concessions, has more or less openly pursued a pro-Lumumbist, anti-Tshombe line within the Congo. Boliden's president, Sven Schwartz, has made several recent trips to Katanga under the auspices of U.N. officials and the Swedish Embassy.

"Spaak omitted from his Senate speech the allegation . . . that Dag Hammarskjold's brother . . . is associated not only with Grangesberg A/B but with the U. S. copper corporation, Anaconda Mining Co., and that the Grangesberg syndicate is also closely linked to major U. S. banking interests."

A story datelined December 11, 1961, published in the *Washington Post,* contained the following information:

"Mortar shells rained down on the secessionist capital [Elisabethville, Katanga] all through the day, as the U.N. command apparently sought to blast the Katangans from their strongholds in the northeast corner of the city. . . .

"United Nations aircraft struck at targets outside the capital, leading to Tshombe's charge that the international organization was deliberately trying to destroy the country's economy. Tshombe's government charged the U.N. with strafing and bombing Union Miniere Copper Mining Co., installations at Kolwezi, northwest of here, and destroying a metallurgy plant and a vital processing plant at Luilu. . . . Tshombe. . . . said the attacks on Kolwezi . . . one of the key centers in the Union Miniere complex, 'annihilated for several months the economic complex which was our pride.' "

On December 14, 1961, during debates in the British House of Commons, R. H. Turton, Member of Parliament, said:

"The extensive military operations in the Congo today are attributed by many to the American copper lobby. At a time when there is a surplus production of copper in the world, it is to the advantage of certain American interests to see that the copper mines in Katanga stop production, as indeed their production has been stopped within the last few days."

The 1000-Pound Bombs

Relating what he called "the amazing case of the 1000-pound bombs," Representative Bruce rather well proved that the UN operations in the Congo were designed, in part, to put the Union Miniere copper mines out of production — until Tshombe's resistance could be destroyed and the UN-appointed communist (Egide Bochely-Davidson) could take over Katanga.

In October, 1961, U Thant, acting Secretary General of the UN, asked the British government for 24 1000-pound "block-buster" bombs for use in the Congo. The UN claimed it wanted the bombs only for the purpose of defending UN military personnel against Katangan military aircraft; and U Thant assured the British that the bombs would be used only against Katangan military aircraft on the ground and against airstrips used by them.

The request and the assurance were obviously dishonest. One does not use 1000-pound "block buster" bombs against isolated military aircraft or airstrips. In World War

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II, small bombs (50 pounds, usually; 100 pounds, at most) proved to be the best bombs for this purpose. Block-busters are useful in knocking out big industrial plants, whole cities, and so on.

The British Government was keenly aware that the UN request did not make sense; hence, the British debated the question until December 7, 1961, before agreeing to furnish the bombs. Explaining the situation later, Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, admitting that the 1000-pound bombs were "not the best weapons" for the purpose specified, said:

"What worried us was . . . the extension of fighting, and the apparent amount of operations which seemed more than was necessary for the sole purpose of securing the tactical safety of a force holding a position in a town. . . . There were reports of attacks on industrial installations far away."

The UN kept pressing, however. Finally, on December 7, the British decided to furnish the 24 block-buster bombs but insisted that they were to be used only against military aircraft and airstrips. On December 8, the UN notified the British that they would not accept the bombs for such restricted use. And on December 10, the UN command sent Swedish jets to do, at least partially, the job the block-busters had been intended for: put Union Miniere mining installations out of commission.

The Swedish-American Syndicate

In an effort to determine whether there was a Swedish-American syndicate interested in the mines of Katanga, Representative Bruce obtained information from the files of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He found that Lamco (Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company) had been formed by combining the International African-American Corporation with a Swedish syndicate comprising a large group of companies.

In 1960, Sture Linner was listed as executive vice president and general manager of Lamco. Later, Sture Linner was in charge of UN operations in the Congo — operations obviously intended to stop production in the Katanga copper mines.

Another of the Swedish firms in the syndicate that formed Lamco was Shanska Cement Company. Representative Bruce found that one of the directors of Shanska was Sven Gustaf Schwartz.

Schwartz was also the UN official who went into Katanga to make a "survey" of mineral resources. Another Swedish national, who received a UN appointment to help Schwartz make the "survey," was Borj Hjortzberg-Norlund — a director of Lamco.

Representative Bruce learned that an American, Johnston Avery, is President of the Swedish-American mining syndicate. Prior to 1954, Avery was Assistant Director of the U. S. Technical Cooperation Administration.

In 1960, Fowler Hamilton was a director of the International African-American Corporation (the American firm that joined with the Swedish firms to create Lamco); and Hamilton's law firm was general counsel for the International African-American Corporation. Fowler Hamilton was also a director in Liberian Iron Ore, Ltd., a financial entity set up as a holding company for Lamco.

In 1961, when Kennedy appointed Fowler Hamilton to direct all American foreign aid programs, Hamilton's law firm retained its position as general counsel for the mining syndicate; and Melvin C. Steen — one of Hamilton's law partners — took over Hamilton's old jobs in the syndicate.

Representative Bruce learned that Fowler Hamilton's law firm has at least two names. In New York City, it is known as *Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton.* In Washington and in Paris, it is known as *Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Ball.*

Ball is George Ball — Kennedy's Undersecretary of State.

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Concerning these complicated interconnections, Representative Bruce said:

"The man [George Ball] who directly helped to establish our policy toward Katanga has been affiliated with the key figures already outlined in this little drama. . . .

"Thus, there are two Americans out of the American-Swedish corporation, Lamco, who are very highly placed in the foreign policymaking agency of our Government, the Department of State.

"The question naturally arises as to possible conflict of interest on an international scale, when we see an unbelievably bad policy in relation to an extremely rich little country, Katanga, possibly formulated for the United States of America in Washington . . . by Ball and his subordinate Fowler Hamilton; and for the U.N. by Dag Hammarskjold . . . Sture Linner, and Sven Schwartz, and by Borj Hjortzberg-Nordlund, all of whom, with Dag's exception, have been tied closely together in the one international combine deeply interested in Africa."(6)

The Invisible Government

Representative Bruce did not point out that George Ball and Fowler Hamilton are also members of the Council on Foreign Relations — which is the controlling center of an amazing network of tax-exempt organizations whose key members have become the invisible government of the United States.

Members of the Council occupy dominant positions in government, in foundations, in unions, in educational institutions, in communications, in finance. They are an elite group whose tentacles of power and influence are wrapped around levers of political control in Washington and have a grip on the prestige and money of many major American corporations.

Their purpose — which can be proven from their own words and deeds, as shown in my book, *The Invisible Government* — is to make America a socialist unit in a one-world socialist system.

But why? Why would they want to do this? Representative Bruce's investigation may give a clue: the key figures in the great cabal are building wealth and power for themselves.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "The Congo Crisis and the Need for Conciliation," speech by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, (Democrat, Connecticut), *Congressional Record,* August 3, 1962, pp. 14528-14546
(2) Letter of United States Representative Walter Rogers, to Mr. J. C. Phillips, Editor of *Borger* (Texas) *News-Herald,* October 6, 1961
(3) *The New York Times,* February 4, 1961
(4) *Newark Star Ledger,* September 24, 1961
(5) *Congressional Record,* September 12, 1962, pp. 18137-18151
(6) Fowler Hamilton's resignation as head of the foreign aid agency was announced on November 13, 1962.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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